

Chaetophiloscia sicula Verhoeff, 1908 (Isopoda, Oniscidea), an invasive isopod currently spreading in North America

Katalin Szlavecz¹, Nathan T. Jones², Franck Noël³, Pepijn Boeraeve⁴, Pallieter De Smedt^{4,5}

¹ Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA

² American Isopod and Myriapod Group, Virginia, USA

³ Saint-Martin-de-Connée, France

⁴ Spinicornis, Bonheiden, Belgium

⁵ Forest & Nature Lab, Ghent University, Gontrode, Belgium

Corresponding author: Katalin Szlavecz (szlavecz@jhu.edu)



Academic editor: Ivan H. Tuf

Received: 16 February 2024

Accepted: 20 May 2024

Published: 5 February 2025

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/5607E112-E3D9-471E-B99B-E8EB8036B27B>

Citation: Szlavecz K, Jones NT, Noël F, Boeraeve P, De Smedt P (2025) *Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908 (Isopoda, Oniscidea), an invasive isopod currently spreading in North America. In: Tuf IH, Tajovský K, Taiti S (Eds) The Biology of Terrestrial Isopods, XII. ZooKeys 1225: 65–75. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1225.120937>

Copyright: © Katalin Szlavecz et al.
This is an open access article distributed under terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License ([Attribution 4.0 International – CC BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)).

Abstract

Chaetophiloscia sicula Verhoeff, 1908 (Philosciidae) is a small terrestrial isopod of Mediterranean origin which was first reported in North America in 2000 in an urban forest in Baltimore, Maryland, and it was thought to be a recent introduction, with a restricted range. Here we report the current state of knowledge of *C. sicula* distribution in North America. Since the original observation, the species has been reported by citizen scientists from eight additional states. Standardized field surveys in Maryland and Washington D.C. revealed a strong habitat preference towards anthropogenic and coastal areas. The affinity of *C. sicula* to urban environments, including residential areas and urban parks, is reinforced by citizen-science data and is most likely key to its fast spread throughout North America. Keeping isopods as pets and trading them among hobbyists may also play a role especially in establishing core populations in urban centers. The species is likely to expand in the USA in the coming decade. This study highlights that thorough, systematic surveys, using a variety of collecting techniques, are essential to address existing knowledge gaps on terrestrial isopod distribution and spread in North America and elsewhere.

Key words: Introduction, non-native species, pet trade, urban habitats, woodlice

Introduction

Humans have been transporting species beyond their historical ranges for centuries, and these intentional and unintentional introductions often negatively affected native biodiversity and ecosystem functions. In North America, many soil invertebrates that were introduced and established a long time ago (Lindroth 1957) have been invading wildland habitats where they potentially alter soil-microbial community structure, understory vegetation, and decomposition and nutrient cycling pathways. Extensive research has shown this to be the case for earthworm-invaded areas (e.g., Szlavecz et al. 2011; Ferlian et al. 2018; Chang et al. 2021). However, only a handful of studies, such as by Frouz et al. (2008) on the isopod *Armadillidium vulgare* and MacLeod et al. (2024) on

the larvae of the invasive Japanese beetle *Popillia japonica*, have demonstrated that other invasive soil organisms can also significantly affect ecosystem properties. Proper assessment of potential risks by species invasions requires 1) accurate species identification, 2) sound knowledge on native and introduced distribution ranges, and 3) systematic monitoring to estimate spread (Pagad et al. 2018). In North America, huge data gaps exist in all three requirements for most non-native saprophagous soil macro- and mesofauna.

The terrestrial isopod fauna of North America is dominated by non-native species, especially at mid- to high latitudes. Native species are restricted to coastal and wetland areas, caves, and arid regions at lower latitudes (Jass and Klausmeier 2000; Shultz 2018). The most common non-native species had arrived with the early European settlers (Lindroth 1957) and spread throughout the continent (e.g., Garthwaite et al. 1995). Many species have reached extremely high abundances in a variety of habitats, including mesic and hydric forests (Frouz et al. 2004; Hornung et al. 2015), grasslands (Paris and Pitelka 1962), lake shorelines (Hatchett 1947), and residential areas (Philpott et al. 2014; Szlavecz et al. 2018).

Two decades ago, *Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908 (Philosciidae, Fig. 1) was reported in Baltimore, Maryland, for the first time from North America (Hornung and Szlavecz 2003). It was found in an urban forest patch near a housing complex and later on the Homewood campus of Johns Hopkins University. *Chaetophiloscia sicula* was thought to be a recent introduction with a restricted range. Since 2017, an increasing number of observations on the citizen-science platform iNaturalist (2024) has indicated that the species might be more common and widespread than previously thought. Using data from a recent, extensive field survey in the state of Maryland, where it was first recorded, and verified records of iNaturalist (2024), we map the current distribution of the species. The goal is to assess habitat preferences and invasion potential of this recent introduction into North America.

Methods

To assess the current distribution of *C. sicula* we (1) collected data during a large field survey campaign to assess soil arthropod distribution in the state of Maryland and Washington D.C. and (2) extracted community science data from iNaturalist (2024).

The field campaign was conducted across the state of Maryland and Washington D.C between July and November 2022, with additional surveys in May 2023. We selected this area due to its topographic, physiographic, and ecological diversity, with flat coastal plains in the south-east towards more mountainous forested areas in the west. Surveying a variety of ecosystems allowed us to gain insight into the habitat preferences of the species. Following the methodology of Boeraeve et al. (2022), the study area was divided into 10 km × 10 km UTM-squares, 367 squares in total (Fig. 2). To get a good representation of all ecological regions, every square in the western and eastern part of the state was sampled, while in the middle region every third square was sampled (Fig. 2). Within each square, at least two out of the following four habitat types were visited: forest, open habitat, anthropogenic habitat, and coastal habitat. If present, cave habitats were also visited. At each location isopods



Figure 1. *Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908 collected in Baltimore, Maryland, in a pile of wood chips in May 2023. The specimen in the picture is about 6 mm long. © Spinicornis – Gert Arijs.

were searched for 1 h by sifting leaf litter, compost, or mulch or turning over dead wood, stones and other cover objects. We also recorded environmental variables such as canopy cover and the vicinity of water bodies. In total, 374 localities were searched for terrestrial isopods of which 148 forests, 34 open landscapes, 130 anthropogenic habitats, 53 coastal habitats, and nine caves. Individuals of *C. sicula* were preserved in 70% ethanol and taken to the laboratory for verification and sex determination.

iNaturalist observations (iNaturalist 2024) of *C. sicula* were verified by the authors based on “Research Grade” and “Needs ID” quality grade observations through habitus photos of live individuals between November 2017 and February 2024. Location data was exported using the iNaturalist website’s built-in export tool on February 11, 2024.

Maps were produced in QGis version 3.4.6. Locality information is provided in the Suppl. material 1.

Results

During the structured field surveys, we collected *Chaetophiloscia sicula* at 32 locations (8.5% of all locations). In all cases it was collected with other cosmopolitan species, including *Armadillidium nasatum* (25 out of 32 locations), *Philoscia muscorum* (24 locations), *Hyloniscus riparius* (21 locations), *Armadillidium vulgare* (18 locations), and *Haplophthalmus danicus* (14 locations). Where the species was present, we collected between one and 26 individuals (median 5.5) for a total of 240 individuals. Of these, 214 individuals were adults, with 71 individuals (33.2%) being males. Geographically, the species was only found in the Piedmont Plateau Province and the Atlantic Coastal Plain Province (Fig. 2). The species shows a pronounced habitat preference (Table 1), with 56% percent of the observations made in anthropogenic habitat, 34% in

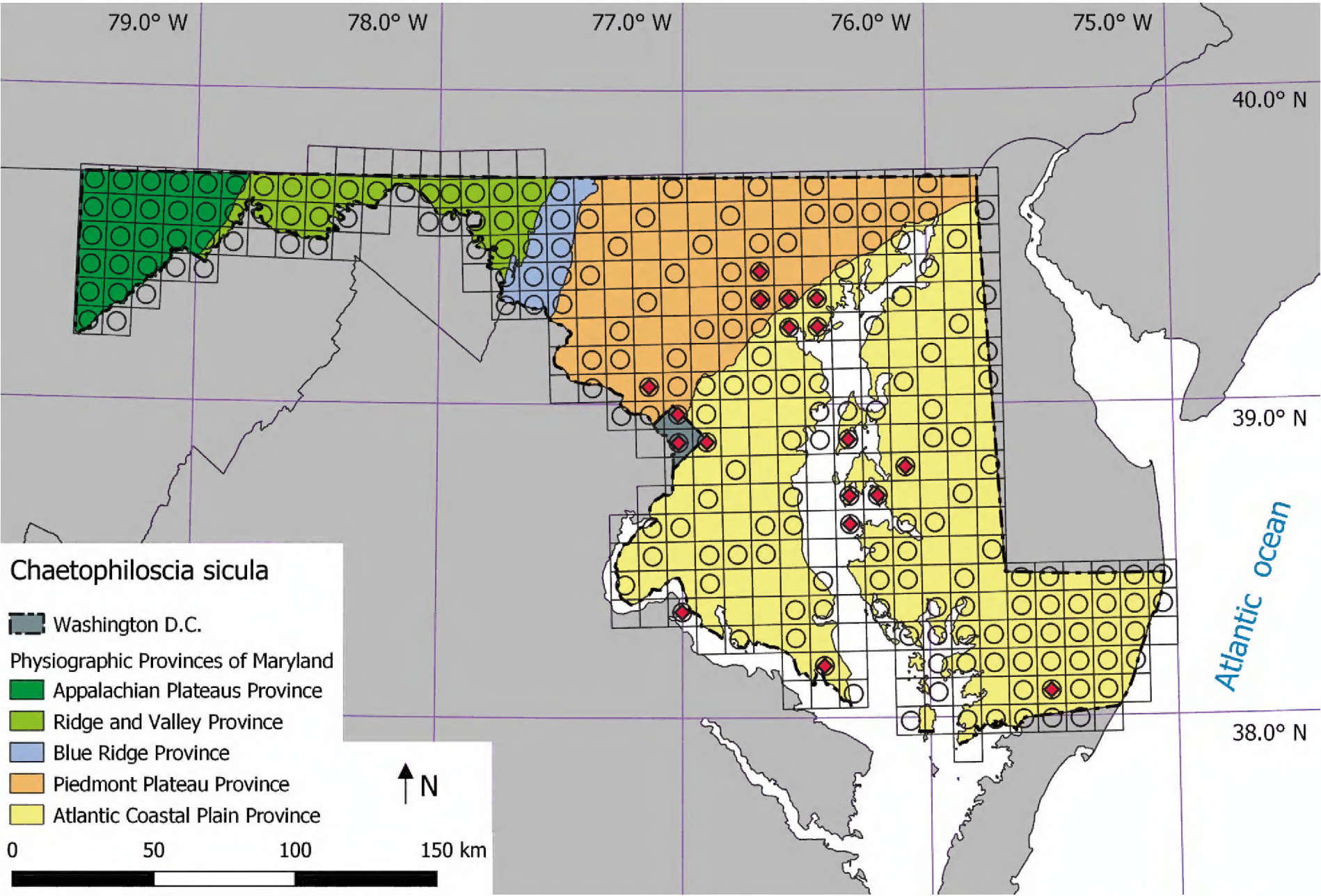


Figure 2. Distribution map of *Chaetophiloscia sicula* in Maryland and Washington D.C, USA. Squares are 10 km × 10 km. Circles represent the visited squares and red diamonds indicate the presence of *C. sicula*. Physiographic provinces follow Reger and Cleaves (2008).

Table 1. Distribution of *Chaetophiloscia sicula* records by habitat types. Data from the structured survey in Maryland and Washington D.C. The species was not recorded in any of the nine caves included in the survey.

	Forest	Anthropogenic	Coast	Open landscape
Number of locations with <i>C. sicula</i>	3	18	11	0
Number of locations sampled	139	132	53	34
Percentage of locations with <i>C. sicula</i>	2.2	13.6	20.8	0

coastal habitat (seashores), and 9% (only three observations) in forests. We did not find *C. sicula* in either open landscape habitat or caves. *Chaetophiloscia sicula* was found in 13.6% of all sampled anthropogenic locations and in 20.8% of all coastal locations. The majority of anthropogenic records were from gardens and public parks with no or an open canopy. The coastal locations were almost always the upper parts of sandy beaches under driftwood and other debris. A few locations were under debris between stones of jetties. Coastal locations were open with little or no shade from trees. Most coastal locations were close to anthropogenic environments. Abundances in anthropogenic and coastal habitat were often high with tens of individuals collected while sieving one litter sample. All coastal locations where *C. sicula* was recorded were in the

Chesapeake Bay while no records were done at the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The three observations in forested habitats were in urban forests in Baltimore or Washington D.C. These deciduous forests were relatively open with a maximum of 75% canopy cover. Only a few individuals were found in each forest and all of them were collected close to a stream.

We identified 140 records of *C. sicula* from iNaturalist from nine states and Washington D.C. (Fig. 3). The majority of the records were from Virginia (80) and Maryland (37). We document the species for the first time in Virginia (first record in 2017), Texas (2018), Tennessee (2021), New Jersey (2021), California (2022), North Carolina (2022), Alabama (2023), and Pennsylvania (2023), and present multiple records from Washington D.C. (earliest from 2017). The sighting in California is interesting and indicates that the distribution of the species has also expanded to the US west coast.

In addition to the identification based on photographs, several Alabama, Virginia, and Texas specimens were verified based on the dissection of male sexual characteristics. All but one records are from anthropogenic habitat. For two observations, no habitat data could be retrieved, as the observer had obscured it. As for the structured field surveys, most anthropogenic records are from private gardens and public parks. At least 58 of the 140 locations are close to a stream or water body. The record from North Carolina represents the only coastal record along the Atlantic coast so far.

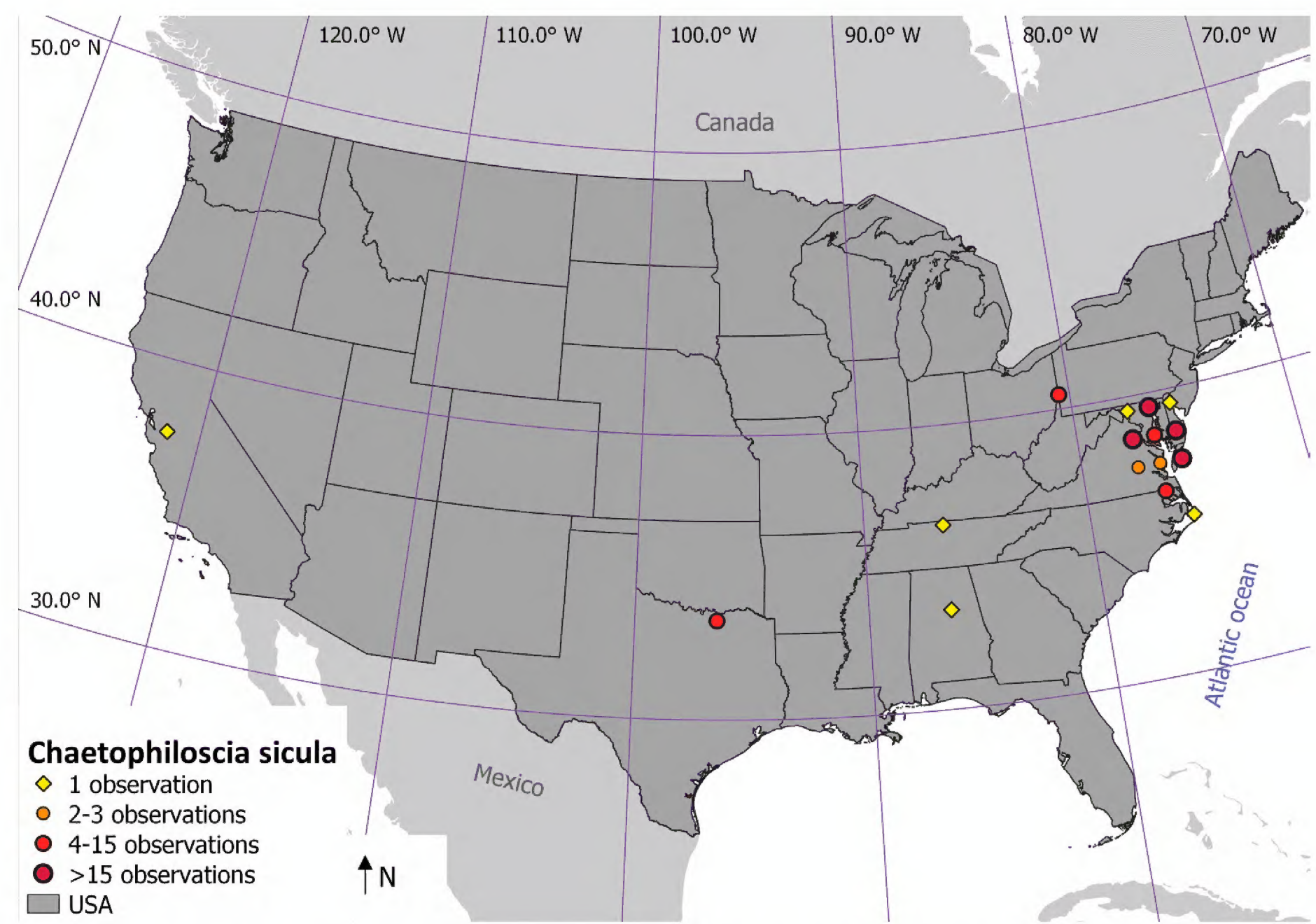


Figure 3. Distribution of *Chaetophiloscia sicula* in the USA as of February 2024. Symbols indicate the number of observations (both iNaturalist and field survey observations) in 1 degree by 1 degree grid cells.

Discussion

Chaetophiloscia sicula is clearly spreading across North America. It appears to be most common around Baltimore where it was first recorded (Hornung and Szlavecz 2003). It has become widespread in the states of Maryland and Virginia, but there are recent records from at least seven other US states. This is probably an underestimation since the over 113,000 terrestrial isopod records on the iNaturalist platform, many still not validated, may yield new records in additional states (iNaturalist 2024). Although most of the records in the seven states are isolated, the distribution and habitat preference in Maryland indicate that the species can establish and spread from isolated localities. With a first record from the west coast, it can be expected that the species will colonize the entire United States. During the last three years, the species was recorded in two additional states every year.

We are aware of issues regarding misidentification and the pitfalls using iNaturalist data for scientific research (Barbato et al. 2021; Munzi et al. 2023). The problem is tangible especially for taxonomically difficult groups as is the case for many soil invertebrate taxa. For instance, the California observation of *C. sicula* was originally misidentified as the genus *Ligidium*. Expert validation is crucial here, which is what we provided by only examining high quality photographs and by additional dissections of the male specimen.

Most locations are in or nearby populated areas. While this may indicate human bias, i.e., people preferentially search in green spaces near their residences, we can still safely assume that human-aided transport is the most important way of spreading. Our records also suggest that *C. sicula* can establish populations in more natural systems such as coastal areas and (urban) forests. The species tolerates salt spray well; humid conditions along coastlines and forested habitats can facilitate natural spread of the species. *Chaetophiloscia sicula* is small and, like other philosciid isopods, probably drought sensitive (Dias et al. 2013); thus they depend on moist conditions to spread. Many observations from riparian areas appear to confirm this and also suggest that stream banks could act as natural corridors for active dispersal.

Interestingly, the species is also rapidly spreading in Europe outside its native range. *Chaetophiloscia sicula* originates from the northern Mediterranean region and occurs from northeastern Spain to Greece (Schmalfuss 2003). Recent records suggest that it is expanding not only within its native range, but beyond it. In Spain it appears to spread southwards with new observations in the central regions up to Madrid. In France it is rapidly expanding westward, from the Mediterranean coast towards the Atlantic coast, and north-east, with recent records from Paris, Dijon and Châlons-en-Champagne (Noël et al. 2014; Noël in press). New records indicating eastward expansion have also been reported. While *C. sicula* has not been found in Slovenia (Vittori et al. 2023), Giurginca and Vănoaica (2000) and Giurginca (2022) reported it from Romania. Turbanov and Gongsalsky (2014) reported the species in Sevastopol, the Crimean Peninsula. Two recent observations were also reported in Sevastopol and Simferopol (iNaturalist 2024). In Great Britain, *C. sicula* was recently discovered but appears to be restricted to heated greenhouses (Gregory 2014). While naturally occurring in alluvial plains, meadows, and other open habitats (Cruz 1991; Taiti and Argano 2011; Noël et al. 2014), records from newly colonized locations are often from garden centers and nurseries. These new and isolated anthropogenic records

in Europe underpin the importance of human-aided dispersal for *C. sicula*, highlighting similar mechanisms on both continents. In Europe a similar expansion is occurring by *Armadillidium arcangelii*, another Mediterranean species that is rapidly spreading to new areas via potted plants (Noël et al. 2022; De Smedt and Van Dijck 2023). These examples illustrate how fast soil invertebrates can spread in just a few years when facilitated by human activities.

In addition to unintentional transport in North America and elsewhere, increasing national and international pet trade might further facilitate the rapid spread of *C. sicula*. In recent decades, keeping isopods as pets has gained significant popularity with tens of thousands of breeders in the US alone looking for colorful and rare species to breed (De Smedt et al. submitted). A few years ago, a supposedly native American isopod was collected from Alabama and sold nationally under the name *Rhyscotus texensis*. The individuals were later correctly identified as *C. sicula*. When this came to light, vendors culled their populations to prevent its spread; as a result, the species virtually disappeared from the trade (personal observations). However, intentional and accidental release of *C. sicula* colonies might have followed contributing to the increased sightings in other states.

Despite strict restrictions on live specimen import and tens of thousands of interceptions at the US borders annually (Turner et al. 2021), species introductions are still happening as the current cases for Emerald ash borer (*Agilus planipennis* Fairmaire, 1888) and the agricultural pest *Thrips parvispinus* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) indicate (Poland and McCullough 2006; Ataide et al. 2024). Small organisms are unnoticed and/or illegally smuggled into the country. Soil organisms as potential invasive species might be overlooked as well, because soil import is heavily regulated, which, among other things, requires that only designated laboratories can receive foreign soil and strict protocols are in place for processing and discarding samples.

In conclusion, *C. sicula* successfully established in North America, and it is currently spreading. The species might have been around for longer than originally thought but was undetected due to its smaller size and lack of effort to systematically assess soil fauna in various ecosystems. As for consequences of new species invasions, in the absence of information on specific traits, one can only speculate. *Chaetophiloscia sicula* is common and abundant in residential areas, potentially becoming a nuisance species. Another philosciid species of similar size, *Pulmoniscus turbanaensis*, is currently invading Colombia, South America, and causing problems in buildings and in small family farms (López-Orozco et al. 2017; De Smedt et al. submitted). Hornung and Szlavecz (2003) provided some characteristics of the Baltimore population. *Chaetophiloscia sicula* exhibited highly clumped dispersion with a mean density of 22.7 individuals m⁻². Median body lengths of females and males are 5.9 and 4.3 mm, respectively. Reproductive peak is in June and July with 7–18 eggs in the marsupium depending on female size. Comparison of characteristics well as genetic similarity of these disjunct populations both in North America and in Europe may shed light on the mechanisms of introduction and spread.

Based upon our data, we propose to add *C. sicula* to the list of synanthropic species (Jass and Klausmeier 2000) that dominate the isopod fauna of North America. This study highlights the need for more systematic faunal surveys in the US which will provide a clearer picture on the shifting ranges of native and introduced species.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Gert Arijis for his photo of *Chaetophiloscia sicula*. We thank the residents in Maryland and Washington D.C. for permission to sample in their properties. The contribution of the iNaturalist community was essential to have a better picture on the distribution of this terrestrial isopod. We appreciate the time and effort of two reviewers who provided constructive comments on the earlier version of the manuscript.

Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement was reported.

Funding

Pallieter De Smedt is funded by the Research Foundation Flanders (FWO).

Author contributions

KS: Conceptualization, investigation, writing, NTJ: Investigation, validation, writing, FN: Writing, PB: Visualization, writing, PDS: conceptualization, methodology, investigation, writing

Author ORCIDs

Katalin Szlavecz  <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2504-0298>

Nathan T. Jones  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2365-6980>

Pepijn Boeraeve  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3752-6407>

Pallieter De Smedt  <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3073-6751>

Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text or Supplementary Information.

References

- Ataide LM, Vargas G, Velazquez-Hernandez Y, Reyes-Arauz I, Villamarin P, Canon MA, Yang X, Riley SS, Revynthi AM (2024) Efficacy of conventional and biorational insecticides against the invasive pest *Thrips parvispinus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) under containment conditions. *Insects* 15(1): 48. <https://doi.org/10.3390/insects15010048>
- Barbato D, Benocci A, Guasconi M, Manganelli G (2021) Light and shade of citizen science for less charismatic invertebrate groups: Quality assessment of iNaturalist non-marine mollusc observations in central Italy. *The Journal of Molluscan Studies* 87(4): eyab033. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mollus/eyab033>
- Boeraeve P, Arijis G, Segers S, Brosens D, Desmet P, Swinnen K, Lambrechts J, De Smedt P (2022) Inventory of the terrestrial isopods in Belgium (2011–2020). *ZooKeys* 1101: 57–69. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1101.65810>
- Chang C-H, Bartz ML, Brown G, Callahan Jr MA, Cameron E, Dávalos A, Dobson A, Görres JH, Herrick BH, Ikeda H, James SW, Johnston MR, McCay TS, McHugh D, Minamiya Y,

- Nouri-Aiin M, Novo M, Ortiz-Pachar J, Pinder RA, Ransom T, Richardson JB, Snyder BA, Szlavecz K (2021) The second wave of earthworm invasions in North America: Biology, environmental impacts, management and control of invasive “jumping worms”. *Biological Invasions* 23(11): 3291–3322. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-021-02598-1>
- Cruz A, (1991) Especies nuevas o poco conocidas de isópodos terrestres de la Península Ibérica. II. Isópodos epigeos de España y Portugal (Crustacea, Oniscidea). *Bulletin de la Société d’histoire naturelle de Toulouse* 127: 71–75.
- De Smedt P, Van Dijck T (2023) The first record of the terrestrial isopod *Armadillidium arcangelii* Strouhal, 1929 (Isopoda: Armadillidiidae) from Belgium, on an extensive green roof. *Bulletin de la Société royale belge d’Entomologie/Bulletin van de Koninklijke Belgische Vereniging voor Entomologie* 159: 124–129.
- De Smedt P, Jones NT, Kästle B, Robla J, Campos Filho IS, Sfendourakis S, Taiti S, Verheyen K (submitted). Szlavecz. [An urgent call for policy on the worldwide terrestrial isopod trade.]
- Dias AT, Krab EJ, Mariën J, Zimmer M, Cornelissen JH, Ellers J, Wardle DA, Berg MP (2013) Traits underpinning desiccation resistance explain distribution patterns of terrestrial isopods. *Oecologia* 172(3): 667–677. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00442-012-2541-3>
- Ferlian O, Eisenhauer N, Aguirrebengoa M, Camara M, Ramirez-Rojas I, Santos F, Tanalogo K, Thakur MP (2018) Invasive earthworms erode soil biodiversity: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Animal Ecology* 87(1): 162–172. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1365-2656.12746>
- Frouz J, Ali A, Frouzova J, Lobinske RJ (2004) Horizontal and vertical distribution of soil macroarthropods along a spatio-temporal moisture gradient in subtropical Central Florida. *Environmental Entomology* 33(5): 1282–1295. <https://doi.org/10.1603/0046-225X-33.5.1282>
- Frouz J, Lobinske R, Kalčík J, Ali A (2008) Effects of the exotic crustacean, *Armadillidium vulgare* (Isopoda), and other macrofauna on organic matter dynamics in soil microcosms in a hardwood forest in central Florida. *The Florida Entomologist* 91(2): 328–331. [https://doi.org/10.1653/0015-4040\(2008\)91\[328:EOTECA\]2.0.CO;2](https://doi.org/10.1653/0015-4040(2008)91[328:EOTECA]2.0.CO;2)
- Garthwaite RL, Lawson R, Sassaman C (1995) Population genetics of *Armadillidium vulgare* in Europe and North America. *Crustacean Issues* 9: 145–199.
- Giurginca A (2022) Oniscidea of Romania. Editura Transversal, Târgoviște, 240 pp.
- Giurginca A, Vănoaica L (2000) *Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908 (Isopoda, Oniscidea: Philosciidae), a new species for the Romanian fauna. *Travaux de l’Institut de Spéologie. Emile Racovitza* 37–38: 159–166.
- Gregory SJ (2014) Woodlice (Isopoda: Oniscidea) from the Eden project, Cornwall, with descriptions of species new to Britain and poorly known British species. *Bulletin of the British Myriapod and Isopod Group* 27: 3–26.
- Hatchett SP (1947) Biology of the Isopoda of Michigan. *Ecological Monographs* 17(1): 48–79. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1948613>
- Hornung E, Szlavecz K (2003) Establishment of a Mediterranean Isopod (*Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908) in a North American Temperate Forest. *Crustaceana Monographs* 2: 181–189. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789047412854_015
- Hornung E, Szlavecz K, Dombos M (2015) Demography of some non-native isopods (Crustacea, Isopoda, Oniscidea) in a Mid-Atlantic forest, USA. *ZooKeys* 515: 127–143. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.515.9403>
- iNaturalist (2024) iNaturalist. <https://www.inaturalist.org> [Accessed on 11/02/2024]
- Jass J, Klausmeier B (2000) Endemics and immigrants: North American terrestrial isopods (Isopoda, Oniscidea) north of Mexico. *Crustaceana* 73(7): 771–799. <https://doi.org/10.1163/156854000504804>

- Lindroth CH (1957) The Faunal Connections Between Europe and North America. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 344 pp. <https://doi.org/10.5962/bhl.title.6759>
- López-Orozco CM, Carpio-Díaz YM, Navas SGR, Campos-Filho IS (2017) A new species and first record of *Pulmoniscus* Leistikow, 2001 (Isopoda, Oniscidea, Philosciidae) from Colombia. *Nauplius* 25(0): e2017014. <https://doi.org/10.1590/2358-2936e2017014>
- MacLeod GR, Richmond DS, Filley TR (2024) Invasive Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newman) larvae alter structure and carbon distribution in infested surface soil. *The Science of the Total Environment* 918: 170687. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2024.170687>
- Munzi S, Isocrono D, Ravera S (2023) Can we trust iNaturalist in lichenology? Evaluating the effectiveness and reliability of artificial intelligence in lichen identification. *Lichenologist* (London, England) 55(5): 93–201. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0024282923000403>
- Noël F (in press) *Orthometopon dalmatinum* (Verhoeff, 1901) (Crustacea: Isopoda: Oniscidea), nouvelle espèce pour la faune de France. *Revue scientifique Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Nature* 39
- Noël F, Séchet E, Mouquet C, Bécheau F (2014) Découverte de *Chaetophiloscia sicula* Verhoeff, 1908 (Philosciidae) et de *Stenophiloscia glarearum* Verhoeff, 1908 (Halophilosciidae) dans l'Ouest de la France (Crustacea, Isopoda, Oniscidea). *Invertébrés Armorica* 10: 47–53.
- Noël F, Gregory SJ, Agapakis G (2022) *Armadillidium arcangelii* Strouhal, 1929 (Isopoda: Oniscidea): a step towards the conquest of Europe? *Bulletin of the British Myriapod and Isopod Group* 34: 72–82.
- Pagad S, Genovesi P, Carnevali L, Schigel D, McGeoch MA (2018) Introducing the global register of introduced and invasive species. *Scientific Data* 5(1): 170202. <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2017.202>
- Paris OH, Pitelka FA (1962) Population characteristics of the terrestrial isopod *Armadillidium vulgare* in California grassland. *Ecology* 43(2): 229–248. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1931979>
- Philpott SM, Cotton J, Bichier P, Friedrich RL, Moorhead LC, Uno S, Valdez M (2014) Local and landscape drivers of arthropod abundance, richness, and trophic composition in urban habitats. *Urban Ecosystems* 17(2): 513–532. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11252-013-0333-0>
- Poland TM, McCullough DG (2006) Emerald ash borer: Invasion of the urban forest and the threat to North America's ash resource. *Journal of Forestry* 104(3): 118–124. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jof/104.3.118>
- Reger JP, Cleaves ET (2008) Physiographic map of Maryland: Baltimore, MD. Maryland Geological Survey. http://www.mgs.md.gov/publications/data_pages/phys_prov_gis.html [Accessed on: 2024-5-29]
- Schmalfuss H (2003) World catalog of terrestrial isopods (Isopoda: Oniscidea). *Stuttgarter Beiträge zur Naturkunde. Serie A, Biologie* 654: 1–341.
- Shultz JW (2018) A guide to the identification of the terrestrial Isopoda of Maryland, USA (Crustacea). *ZooKeys* 801: 207–228. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.801.24146>
- Szlavecz K, McCormick M, Xia L, Saunders J, Morcol T, Whigham D, Filley T, Csuzdi C (2011) Ecosystem effects of non-native earthworms in Mid-Atlantic deciduous forests. *Biological Invasions* 15(5): 1165–1182. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-011-9959-0>

- Szlavecz K, Vilisics F, Toth Zs, Hornung E (2018) Terrestrial isopods in urban environments: An overview. *ZooKeys* 801: 97–126. <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.801.29580>
- Taiti S, Argano R (2011) Oniscidea di Sardegna (Crustacea, Isopoda). In: Nardi G, Whitmore D, Bardiani M, Birtele D, Mason F, Spada L, Cerretti P (Eds) *Biodiversity of Marganai and Montimannu (Sardinia). Research in the framework of the ICP Forests network*. *Conservazione Habitat Invertebrati* 5: 163–222.
- Turbanov IS, Gongalsky KB (2014) Finding of a new to the Crimea woodlouse species – *Chaetophiloscia sicula* (Isopoda, Oniscidea, Philosciidae). *Vestnik Zoologii* 48: 475–478. <https://doi.org/10.2478/vzoo-2014-0057>
- Turner RM, Brockerhoff EG, Bertelsmeier C, Blake RE, Caton B, James A, MacLeod A, Nahrung HF, Pawson SM, Plank MJ, Pureswaran DS, Seebens H, Yamanaka T, Liebhold AM (2021) Worldwide border interceptions provide a window into human-mediated global insect movement. *Ecological Applications* 31(7): e02412. <https://doi.org/10.1002/eap.2412>
- Vittori M, Mavrič B, Pekolj A, Govedič M, Zagmajster M (2023) A checklist of isopods (Crustacea: Isopoda) in Slovenia. *Natura Sloveniae* 25(2): 27–52. <https://doi.org/10.14720/ns.25.2.27-52>

Supplementary material 1

Localities of *Chaetophiloscia sicula* in North America

Authors: Katalin Szlavecz, Nathan T. Jones, Franck Noël, Pepijn Boeraeve, Pallieter De Smedt
Data type: xlsx

Copyright notice: This dataset is made available under the Open Database License (<http://opendatacommons.org/licenses/odbl/1.0/>). The Open Database License (ODbL) is a license agreement intended to allow users to freely share, modify, and use this Dataset while maintaining this same freedom for others, provided that the original source and author(s) are credited.

Link: <https://doi.org/10.3897/zookeys.1225.120937.suppl1>